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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

It is to be hoped the framing of the platat St. Louis will fall into the hands of men who will use language to express ideas, not to conceal them.

No reader of the Journal who lives in a for the anti-ring candidate.

The clique will have carriages to haul heir voters from the saloons to the polls to-day to vote for school commissioners e hundreds of the "best citizens" will not take the trouble to vote. The clique has prevented the introduc-

tion of the secret ballot system in th of elections, for which there can no explanation except that it would interfore with free and unlimited voting.

Already it is stated that Senator Teller wants ex-Governor Boles for the free-silver and Democratic candidate for President, out nobody out of Indiana seems to be mently demanding Governor Matthews.

At the rate that the present regime in the School Board has been increasing the leht at a high rate of interest every property owner can afford to give a couple of hours in rallying voters to beat the ring

If the action of the St. Louis convention shall be such as to foreshadow an en of the free-silver agitation and a settlemen of the money question on right grounds revival of confidence and business may be coked for very soon.

A number of excellent gentlemen at St Louis who seem to be laboring under the impression that what they say is of vast mportance to the country, are respectfully referred to the silent Senator, Mr. Quay, whose example they could imitate with

ngs brighten as they take their light. It is somewhat different with Conress. The adjournment came like a dull thud, and the only feeling the public has a sense of relief at being rid, for a time. at least, of so obstructive and worthless body as the Senate has proved itself to be

In 1893 the Ohio Democracy declared for free silver and were beaten by the largest majority on record. Last year, on a soundmoney platform, they were beaten, but by 40,000 less than in 1893. This year they will fight under the free-silver gonfalon. Turn about seems to be regarded as fair play the Ohio Democracy.

Political conventions, like individuals, are apt to have a more lively sense of future favors than of past services, but the St. If it would adopt a resolution commending administration of President Harrison as an important factor in the probable Republican victory this year.

A method of electing school commissionmore than a mile to deposit their balis very crude and poorly calculated tain a full expression of public opin-If the districts must be so large there ild be several voting places or some better means of collecting ballots than the

The circular which is being sent out m the Statehouse to promote the cancy of Governor Matthews declares that a candidate of his own making;" is expressions the past two years be put into the deadly parallel mn he would appear to be an expert at double somersaults.

In spite of the light wheat crop in this country the past two years the world's crop has increased from year to year, that 1 1994 being 220,000,000 bushels over that of 1891. If the crop of 1896 should be an even 2,000,000,000 instead of the 2,500,000,000 bushels of 1894, prices would advance to a dollar a hel, which so many Cleveland men mised in 1892. There are twenty-five naas raising a surplus, to four or five

If a few resolute and really able leaders mong the Indiana Democrats, like ex-Chairman Jewett, Lieutenant Governor Nye, ex-Attorney-general Smith, ex-Representatives Bynum and Cooper, Capt. W. R. Myers, ex-Senator Kern, Chairman Holt, Mayor Taggart and a score of others had taken the silver craze in hand three months ago, as did a few resolute leaders in Minnesota, they could have controlled the State convention and Governor Matthews would not have published his recent interviews.

The Indiana money plank was intended the point on which free silverites insist. The words quoted are not essential to the are objectionable to any considerable num- tainty of being able to sell again. Facbe emitted. The effect of this would be to | because merchants would not dare order | do that legally. The provision quoted promake the plank a declaration against the goods which, in a few months, might be vides for the city acquiring ownership of

free coinage of silver, under present conditions, at any ratio whatever. As this was the real intent of the Indiana plank there need be no objection to the change.

THE SPIRIT OF TILLMANISM. There are free-silver men who feel that the calling of Senator Tillman to this State was a blunder; but there are more of them who are in full accord with him They share the feelings of a man whose heart is full of venom, and whose talk incites hatred in the minds of those who do not agree with them. One of his kind wrote a letter to the Journal the other day, which he forgot to sign, in which he declared that "the people were ready to turn anarchists and destroy their oppressors." He went on to say that if the people did not get the relief which free silver coinage offered they would defy the laws and strike down the power that was pauperizing them. He and those like him have been reading the speeches of Tillman and the pamphlets of those like him with which the country is flooded. They are carried away with his madness to an extent that they regard a prosperous neigh-

bor with feelings of jealousy and hatred. The spirit of Tillmanism has imposed itself on the more intense of the silver Democrats in this city. When they meet they turn to denouncing the leaders of the party, the most of whom are against them. Men whom they have been following for years they now turn upon and metaphorically rend. Even Mayor Taggart comes in for a part of their abuse, simply because his judgment leads him to deplore the silver craze. Second and thirdrate men whom the Taggarts, the Holts and the Englishes have kept in the rear, have become for the hour the leaders, because a large number of Democratic voters have been carried away with the silver mania.

The coterie of intense silverites who have captured Governor Matthews and district in which a school commissioner is | who have compelled him to send to the of the schools at heart should fail to vote | the party have no right to denounce Tillman. They have been guilty of the same intolerance. They have been using the same heresies to array the mass of the Democratic party in this State against a sound currency. The literature, the addresses and the private conversations which they have used to poison the minds of their dupes contain the same sentiments as the speeches of Tillman. Governor Matthews's last interview contains the germs of the heresies the full fruitage of which Tillman speaks out. The men who are howling for Matthews and free silver are demagogues whose stock in trade is prejudicing one section against another and filling the minds of those who are not well-to-do as others with jealousies against those whom they represent as being enriched from their toil. Matthews men and silver advocates have called Tillman to Indiana. They called him because, in more venomous language than any other man, he can assail those who object to their

Fortunately these men furnish the surest preventive against the permanence of their malignant idea. In 1875 and in 1877 and 1878 the greenback craze, which spread over several States, was similar to the present in its outward manifestations. Its very violence destroyed it, because that violence led many, who followed for a time, to turn back. So now the violence of the supporters of Governor Matthews, men who have called Tillman to Indiana, will react upon the mass of the people, who when they come to think, will not accept their mischievous heresies.

# BENEFICIARIES AND VICTIMS.

Viewing free silver coinage with refernce to its consequences and results the people might be divided into beneficiaries and victims. The object of government has been defined to be to secure the greatest good of the greatest number. Under this definition perhaps any policy or legislation is defensible which benefits a majority of all the people, because, speaking broadly, whatever benefits a majority must to a certain extent benefit all. Let us apply this test to free silver coinage. Whom would it benefit and whom would it in jure? Those who are advocating it do not do so on business grounds, or at least they do not advance any business arguments. They are not able to cite any case history in which a country has been benefited by a debasement of its currency or the adoption of a false standard of value, nor can they draw any arguments from the principles of finance or from analogy. They simply fill the air with clamor about "the crime of 1873" and with demands for the restoration of "the money of the fathers." This is not business, but seners which requires hundreds of voters to | timent, and very cheap sentiment at that Let us as far as possible hold them to business view of the question. Who would be benefited by free-silver coinage and who would be harmed?

The United States census classifies the occupations of the people under five general heads, viz., agriculture, fisheries and mining; professional service, domestic and personal service; trade and transportation; manufacturing and mechanical industries. Under the first division there are eleven teen subdivisions; under the third head, twelve; under the fourth head, twenty-five; under the fifth head, sixty-four. These various subdivisions embrace all persons in the United States who are engaged in any sort of intellectual or manual labor. They number 18,820,950 males and 3,914,711 females a total of 22,735,661. These constitute the grand industrial army of brain and hand workers, including all professions, all branches of trade and all middlemen of every kind. How many of them would be benefited by the free coinage of silver? We venture the assertion and challenge contradiction, that of the entire population the only persons who would be benefited lars' worth of silver bullion they took out coined silver dollars which their workmen and creditors would be obliged to receive at their face value. Probably there are not twenty-five thousand persons in the United States directly interested in the ownership and production of silver mines. Suppose there are fifty thousand, they still bear a very insignificant proportion to the entire body of the people. Admitting that they would be immensely benefited, how would other classes be affected? Banks, to of 16 to 1" were used because that is new ones. Capitalists would refuse to inunder a fluctuating currency. Business men

mechanics, the chief consumers of and clothes, without money to buy, would cause the demand for farm products to fall to, a minimum. Every wage earner who wanted his wages or salary paid in 100-cent dollars; every farmer who wanted honest money for his produce; every savings bank depositor, every person inter- on it. ested in a loan and savings association, every holder of a life insurance policy, every professional man who wanted his fees paid in honest money, every one of the millions engaged in trade and transportation-in short, all classes except the owners of silver mines and stockholders in silver mining companies would suffer. The victims would outnumber the beneficiaries beyond all comparison, and the country would suffer a loss of honor and prestige from which it would take generations to

The latest decision of the Transvaal government regarding the four convicted some months past is a crowning stroke of business and diplomacy. When the men were convicted and sentenced to death President Kruger, after considerable delay, made quite a show of mercy by commuting their sentences to imprisonment for life. Now, after another long period of delay, in which the British and United States governments have been exerting themselves in favor of clemency to the prisoners, it has been decided to release them on condition that they pay a fine of \$125,000 each, or, in default of this, fifteen years imprisonment. Three of the prisoners have accepted the terms and paid the fine, and the fourth has been banished from the country. Thus President Kruger gets the credit of further magnanimity, and the Transvaal treasury, which probably was none too full, gets a reinforcement of \$375,000. "Oom Paul" has proved himself a shrewd diplomatist, and comes

out with flying colors. England's demand on the Hawaiian gov-Ashford and that he be permitted to return to Honolulu without conditions sug gests interesting possibilities. If the Ha walian government declines to comply with the demand will England attempt to enforce it, and, if so, will the United States remain a disinterested spectator? Colonel Ashford's defense, by the way, was very similar to that of the leaders of the attempted revolution in the Transvaal republic. England has not questioned the right of the Transvaal government to pro ceed against those offenders at any time even when they were under sentence of to have returned to her traditional policy of bullying.

A well-known citizen, who is interested in nanufacturing, came into the Journal office yesterday to commend the theory of the free and unlimited coinage of glass. "Glass metal when fused," he said, "and, as it can only be coined when fused, it is fair to call it a metal." He went on to say that Indiana is about the second glass-producing State in the Union, consequently, "with the free and unlimited coinage of glass, Indiana would become the actual El Dorado of the world. With the free and unlimited coinage of glass there would come to us a prosper ity such as mankind has never dreamed Being a stockholder in a glass plant, he is ready to do his duty as a patriot in proclaiming the measureless advantages of the free and unlimited coinage of glass on

It is said some Indiana Republicans will go to Chicago as personal friends of Governor Matthews to work for his nomination. The Journal differs from Governor Matthews on several points political, and especially on the money question, but if the country is to have a free-silver Democratic President, which heaven forbid, its choice would be Governor Matthews. As the nomination of a free-silver candidate at Chicago would undoubtedly split the Demo cratic party and contribute materially to the election of a sound-money Republican President, the Governor's Republican friends who go to Chicago to work for him will probably be building better than

The proposition which is being discussed at St. Louis, to base future representation votes polled, ought to be adopted; first, befrom States in which there is no Republican party, and in which those who control the alleged organization do not want a party that will vote. Those alleged delegations have furnished all the contests except four, not because they are the partisans of opposing candidates, but because they believe that by being delegates they will stand a better chance to get offices for which a large part of them are unfit.

Every day the remark is heard that it of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1895, published under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, can be found the exports and imports of gold since 1846. From 1877 to 1895, both included, net 'exports were \$275,703,884, and the net imports were \$264,652,325. That is, in eighteen years, the export of gold exceeded the imports by a little over \$11,-

The provision under which the city may acquire the ownership of the water works

At any time, on giving six months' no-tice, the city shall have the right to purchase from the company all the buildings, machinery and pipes of said water works and all corporate rights and privileges (but not including any franchise herein granted or that may be hereafter granted mated value of this charter) at such price as may be agreed upon by the Common Council and the board of directors of the company. In case of disagreement between said parties the price shall ascertained by disinterested persons, nonresidents o the city, two of whom shall be chosen by the Common Council and two by the board of directors of the company, and the fifth they could get from the government 100 | by the four thus chosen. Said ascertained orice shall be subject to the acceptance or ection of the Common Council. The pany shall not be allowed to sell to any person or company whatever without first gying the City Council the refusal to pur hase at the same rates as offered to oth-Provided, that no purchase shall be nade by the City Council until the terms agreed upon or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, shall be ratified by a majority of the legal voters of the city at a special lection to be held for that purpose.

> This gives the city the refusal of the works, after six months' notice, at a price to be agreed upon by the city and the company, or, that failing, to be fixed by five disinterested arbitrators, nonresidents of the city. After an agreement is reached as to price it must be approved by the Council and ratified by the people before the purchase can be made. It has been suggested that instead of purchasing the plant the city might purchase a controlling interest in the stock. It is doubtful if it could

worth less than they cost. Laborers and | the entire plant, but does not authorize it to purchase stock. However that may be, if a price can be agreed upon that is within the reach of the city's resources, ownership of the plant would be far more satisfactory than ownership of a controlling interest in the stock. The solution of the question is one for the exercise of the best business talent that can be brought to bear

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wise Precaution. Briggs-Does your wife laugh when you tell her a funny story? Braggs-Oh, yes. I always tell her be-

forehand that it is funny. Evidence of Innocuousness.

Watts-I wonder if the water is fit to

Potts-Guess it is. An eel came through our hydrant this morning, and it seemed to be in good health.

Good Reason. Mrs. Farmer-Why do you walk the roads

in this aimless manner year in and year

Weary Watkins-Because I ain't got no Ring Candidates. "I don't approve women running for

school board positions, unless they are married," said the social philosopher. "Every single woman is sure to be a ring can-

"Eh?" said the chorus. "Yes. Engagement ring candidate. See?"

Joy comes, grief goes, we know not how: Everything is happy now. Everything is upward striving; Tis as easy now for the heart to be true As for grass to be green or skies to be

'Tis the natural way of living. Who knows whither the clouds have fled? In the unscarred heaven they leave no wake. and the eyes forget the tears they have The heart forgets its sorrow and ache;

And the sulphurous rifts of passion and Lie deep 'neath a silence pure and smooth Like burnt-out craters healed with snow. -James Russell Lowell.

The soul partakes the season's youth,

#### THE VICE PRESIDENCY. A Feeling that the Office Ought to Be of More Importance.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. The feeling is that something should be one to give to the office of Vice President the dignity, influence and character which was expected to have by those who framed the Constitution and which it did ave until the nomination of John Tyler. p to that time the nominee for Vice Presilent was, with one or two exceptions, regarded as the heir presumptive, at least, So, at least, Jackson made it in his last

administration, and wou'd have made it in his first had he not quarreled with Calnoun. So it was esteemed in Washington's and Adams's administrations. Senator Proctor is reported as saying hat one way in which the vice-presid office can be made influential is by giving to the Vice President a seat in the Cabinet. The Senator is probably not aware that just that thing was seriously proposed by one of our Presidents. After General Tayor was elected President he learned to have great respect for the abilities and ex-

perience of Mr. Fillmore, who was elected Vice President with him. When General Taylor was considering he formation of his Cabinet he determined to ask Mr. Fillmore to join it, not as the head of any department, but as holding an ex-officio relation to it—one that would be ustified by the fact that at any moment he Vice President might be called to the dency, just as did happen during Tay-

But when General Taylor told the politiwas assured that Congress would not look with favor upon it; that his Cabinet might not like it and that there were serious doubts as to the legality of the proposition. Therefore General Taylor abandoned it, and instead made Fillmore for a time the chief of a kitchen Cabinet. That was the last time that a Vice President was brought into Intimate relations with the President, although Mr. Hamlin once said to the Press correspondent that Mr. Lincoln had often sent for him and con-

#### the Cabinet or anyone else. Newspaper Enterprise.

sulted with him, although most of these in-

St. Louis Advocate. The work of the morning dailies of Louis in preparing and setting forth the ravages of the hurricane last week was

lone with remarkable speed, accuracy and enterprise. The storm occurred between o'clock on Wednesday evening, viountil midnight. The streets were blockaded the ravaged districts were devoid of light and were blockaded with tangled wires and heaps of debris; the newspaper offices were deprived of electric light and gas, not usable, WYet before the hour of going to press the ruined regions had been traversed, descriptions of the destruction wrought had been written, pages of details had been secured and printed and a singularly full and vivid ac-count of the awful results of the storm was ready for an anxious and eager public. The fortitude and heroism of the men who, at the risk of their own lives, traveled over the city to get the facts, through the cause it is fair, and, second, because it will well as the patience and skill of those who in the offices combined their manifold labors to make up the issues of the Republic and the Globe-Democrat of Thursday last, deserve more than ordinary mention.

# Religious View of the Matter.

Without attempting to indicate the merits of the dispute, it seems to us fortunate that the Republicans at St. Louis are likely to declare strongly for gold, and that the Democrats at Chicago will declare as strongly for silver. Then shall we have the line clearly drawn and on the question of money we may vote our convictions without voting for measures on which we are not ready to decide. A frank and definite position, even though an erroneous one, is far more creditable to man or a party than is a shifting, cowardly compromise. This year's battle at the polls has been brewing for a quarter ceatury. Let us take sides bravely and fight

# Brief Messages.

Springfield Republican. If many more filibusters succeed in landing the Cuban insurgents will be able to telegraph over in the words, or rather word of a general who beat Caesar for brevity. "Cantharides"-the Spanish fly. He was equaled, however, by the English general in India who sent the enigmatic message of good cheer, "Peccavi," which being inter-preted is "I have Scinde."

# A Suspicion.

Washington Post. It is believed that Chauncey Depew's nominating speech is so constructed that, by a few slight alterations, it can be changed into a speech of acceptance,

#### So It Would. Kansas City Journal.

It is predicted that Henry Watterson will die a Republican. When his time comes to die it would certainly be gratifying to know that Henry was prepared.

### After all, isn't it a little unreasonable to ask candidates for an expression on the financial question before the college ora-tors have elucidated it?

Kansas City Journal.

Quite So. Washington Post. As the case develops it is quite evident that N. K. Fairbank was what is com-

#### monly known as "a real good thing." Thoughtless.

Governor Matthews's parents placed a great handicap on his presidential chances when they named him Claude.

# Cheese It.

Perhaps Senator Sherman intends to fa-vor us with a volume or two of filled recol-

After Due Consideration. Not to speak hastily, the Platt collar at this distance seems to be a turned-down

NINETY-SIX CONTESTS DISPOSED O UP TO LAST NIGHT.

Five Reed Men from Louisiana Giver Seats in the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

ADDICKS AND HIGGINS OUT

NEITHER RECOGNIZED AS DELE-GATE FROM DELAWARE.

Bitter, Personal Controversy Between the Two Leaders, and Some Harsh Words Uttered.

ST. LOUIS, June 12 .- Up to 11 o'clock tonight the national Republican committee had taken action on contests involving ninety-six seats in the forthcoming Republican national convention, leaving seventy still to be passed on. Of these ninetysix thirty-six were disposed of to-day. The thirty-six included the contests on the delegates at large from the States of Delaware and Louisiana and the Territory of Arizona and districts from Virginia, Missisterest in the contest from Delaware between the Addicks and Higgins faction. The proceedings in this contest were of a very spirited character, and the remarks made by Senator Higgins and Mr. Addicks were very personal and acrimonious. In this case neither delegation was seated. In the Arizona case the members of each delegation were awarded a half seat each. Of the sixteen delegates seated from Louisiana five were for Reed and the others for ceed to-morrow in the contests in the order reached, whether the parties at inter-

est were present or not. While the action of the committee or the various contested election cases is not final, it places on the temporary roll of the convention the various delegations voted on by the committee. The usual rule is to have the contests settled for the permanent organization by the committee on credentials, who in turn report to the convention the result of their deliberations. Owing to the length of time which ha been taken up in consideration of the contests before the committee it is possible that a motion will be made to adopt the temporary roll as made by the committee as the permanent roll of the convention. A vote on this proposition would declare the McKinley and anti-McKinley strength of the convention. If it is adopted it will be a great disappointment to those contestants, many of whom are hoping for a reversal of the action of the committee

The committee was rather slow in getting ogether to-day, and the morning session did not begin until about 11 o'clock. motion of Mr. Scott, of West Virginia, the time for the presentation of cases of claimants to seats was reduced from fifteen to ris. McKinley men, were seated without ten minutes, by a vote of 25 to 19. Mr. Scott said, in making the motion, that it was clear that at the present rate of progress the committee would be engaged entirely too long if the time was not reduced. support of this statement he said that only sixty of the 168 seats in the contest had MR. CLAYTON OBJECTS.

Considerable time was spent by the comnittee in discussing in executive session terviews were without the knowledge of the propriety of permitting stenographic reports of the proceedings of the committee. Mr. Clayton made objection to the presence of the private secretary of Mr. Sutherland, saying that if each member undertook to have a secretary present the entire committee would be discommoded. Mr. Sutherland explained that he appeared for Mr. Clarkson, and had found it necessary to have a secretary. The matter was so arranged as to permit the stenographer to be present during hearings, but not while the executive sessions were in progress.

Notice was given of the withdrawal of the contest from the Eighth Virginia district. W. B. G. Shumate and N. Y. Wale were, therefore, declared entitled to the seats. Shumate and Wales are instructed for McKinley, while Edwards and Robinson, who had filed a contest, were opposed to the Ohio candidate. cted official reporter of the proceedings or the convention. He and George

Chornton, of Buffalo, N. Y., were the only

idates whose names were presented.

The committee then resumed considerasented no points of especial interest. contestants, C. A. Simson and George F. Bowles, the Lynch men, were seated. They The Seventh district concluded the list of accusations of irregularities from the Hill and the Lynch forces. James M. Matthews. and George Cranbury were the Hill laimants, and J. Meredith Matthews and homas E. Richardson the Lynch men. all being advocates of McKinley. Mr. Mat-thews, one of the Hill delegates, made a plea to be seated, devoting most of his time nanage Mississippi politics from Washington. Replying, Mr. Lvnch said he had never heard any complaint from Mr. Mat-thews on the ground of residence until he Lynch) had failed to support Matthews for "I made my complaint," respond through without base suspicion and withd Mr. Matthews from his seat, "as soon

> AN ALABAMA CASE. The committee then returned to the contest of S. M. Murphy (Reed man) against John Harmon (for McKinley) for a seat from the Third Alabama district. Murphy. who is a colored school teacher, argued his own case and declared that nothing could be brought against him except that he would not do all that he was wanted to do. Harmon asserted that Murphy had voted for Mr. Cleveland for President. There had also been a contest over the other seat the contestee and D. H. Prentiss the contestant. Committeeman Youngblood read a letter from Prentiss withdrawing his contest, but the opposition announced its unwillingness to permit the withdrawal. Before the contest was decided Mr. Sutherland moved to refer the case to a subcommittee, but Mr. Clayton made the point of order that the motion was not in order. A vote was taken and Mr. Sutherland's motion was lost-13 to 29. Congressman Settle moved a declaration that none of the delegates were entitled to seats. The motion was lost. Booth and Harmon were seated by a vote of 12 to 31. A recess was

When the afternoon session was opened the Delaware contest was called, but ex-Senator Higgins, heading one of the Delaware delegations, asked that it be postponed until the arrival of Mr. Addicks. who heads the other delegation. The State was temporarily passed. The Louislana contests were then considered. All the seats from this State, includ-

those of the four delegates at large and Twelfth district delegates, are contest-From the State at large the chairman of the State committee certifies the election of A. A. Maginiss, R. H. Hackley, E. N. Carney and A. Dougherty. All these were instructed for McKinley. Of the conappeared for the Maginnis delegation. He said there were two Republican State committees, but that by which his convention was called was the one that made the fight for the Republican party two years ago and represented the revolt against the rule of Mr. Kellogs, who, he claimed, was a nonresident. He represented that he delegation was chosen, asserting that the called the new Republican party, which had Higgins delegation was chosen by a bolting

grown out of the opposition to the Democratic policy on the tariff, but said that the new Republicans had not found it agreeable to affiliate with the old Repubican party as it had been managed for years. They therefore met in mass convention and organized a State committee. Mr. Beehan asserted that the Republican party had made very rapid progress since its organization, and said that with proper encouragement Louisiana could be made a

Republican State. MR. CARTER EXPLAINS. After Mr. Behan had concluded his peech and without requiring any statement on behalf of Mr. Kellogg, the Kellogg delegation was seated. This action was taken on the motion of Mr. Hahn, of Ohio, because the committee under which the Maginnis delegation was selected was not considered regular. It was felt, however, that the new Republicans in Louisiana should be encouraged and they were recalled by the committee to allow Chairman Carter to explain the reasons for the committee's decision. This he did, explaining that the action of the committee was necessarily technical. He said that Behan's statement had shown that the convention had not been held under the call of the regularly committee; that the co could not, under its rules, go behind the verdict of the regular party organization It was not its duty or privilege to do that. The committee on credentials, as the immediate instrument of the convention, might do so, but the committee could not. He explained that the committee had departed from its practice in making this exanation because of the solicitude of its members to promote harmony among the Louisiana Republicans and to encourage

the new movement towards Republicanism In the First Louisiana district ex-Govern or H. C. Warmoth and Walter L. Coher for Mckinley, were recognized as the certified delegates and C. W. Boothby and G. W. Devisen, Reed men, as the contestants It was asserted on behalf of the contest ants that the same questions were involved in the district contests as in the State contests, Governor Warmoth took exceptio to this assertion in presenting the claims sippi and Alabama. There was especial in- of his delegation, saying that the commit tee under which this convention was held had been in existence for a quarter of a century. Warmoth and Cohen were seated. They are identified with the sugar-planter wing of the party.

trict was between A. T. Wimberly and Richard Simms, contestees, and Morris Marks and Lucien Como, contestants, the controversy hinging, as in the other cases, on the regularity of the conventions. berly and Simms were seated. They are McKinley men. The contestants were for

HALF A VOTE EACH. district, I. S. Clark and J. W. Behan, and the contestees, Thomas A. Cage and Meyer Cahn, are all McKinley men, but the factions which they represent are divided over questions of organization, the fight involving the controversy between the old and the new element in the party. Cage and Cahn represented the old element. Mr. Cage, a colored man and chairman of the Republican State committee, appeared in behalf of his delegation and made a vigorous speech. He contended that the sugar planters had only become Republicans on the repeal of the sugar bounty and declared that the colored men had been notified that they would henceforth have to take a back seat in the Republican party. On motion of Mr. Hahn both delegations were seated and each of the delegates was given a half In the Fourth Louisiana district the co

between Reed men and McKinley O'Neill and William Harp representing the Reed element and D. Ferris and C. C. Antoine standing for Mc Kinley. O'Neill and Harper were seate The contests from the Fifth and Sixth Louisiana districts were settled without argument, I. B. Donnelly and S. W. Green being seated from the Fifth and T. B. Brooks and W. W. Johnson from the Sixth. All four are McKinley men. These con-The Third district of Virginia was taken up. The contestants were not present and Edward Waddil, jr., and J. C. Har-

Mr. Wilson, of Delaware, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Messrs Sapp and Todd were yesterday seated from the Fifth Kentucky district. Mr. Yerkes committeeman from Kentucky, favored the notion, basing his argument on the gr that its adoption would promote the interests of the party in that State. The motio was opposed by General Clayton and other on the ground that its adoption would con stitute a bad precedent and open the do for similar proceedings in many other cases. The motion was not pressed and no vote was taken. The committee then took

a recess until 7:30 p. m. Hon. J. E. Addicks, heading the delega-tion from Delaware, arrived at 3 o'clock to day and immediately proceeded to the hall where the contests over seats in the Republican convention are being heard. He ounced his readiness to proceed immediately with the contest between his delega-tion and that headed by Hon. Anthony Higgins. He said he should press his claims vigorously until the case should be finally

should be allowed in the conv to the Territories. Mr. Catron, of Mexico, moved that the names of six del gates be placed in the roll from each of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and Mr. Clayton offered an nendment suggesting that the committee to the Indian Territory delegation, so as to give that territory six, which was accepted by Mr. Catron. The motion as on motion of Senator Thurston the committee adopted a resolution recommen that the various State delegations meet no later than Monday next to elect their mem

bers of convention committees, in order to

prevent delay in the convention. THE DELAWARE CONTEST. Delaware contest was taken up. There are six delegates at large from this State and no district delegates, the entire State a different representation in the national being embraced in one Congressional district. One of the delegations, claiming to be the regular one, is headed by ex-Senator | following: Anthony Higgins, and the other by Hon. J. E. Addicks. The contest has aroused nence of the leaders, and the sharp contest which has waged between them for years, campaign, which has resulted in the pres-

the following named persons: Ex-Senator Anthony Higgins, John Piling, P. T. Carlisle, G. H. Hall, Hiram Reedy and C. P. Edward Addicks, Daniel F. Stewart, J. as I discovered how rotten your methods Allen, H. R. Burton, A. B. Conner and C were." The Hill men were seated. leb R. Layton. The time for the present tion of the case was increased to twenty minutes for each side. Mr. Higgins pr sented the main argument on behalf of helegation, maintaining the regularity the proceedings in the case of that delegation and the irregularity of the other corvention. He asserted that of the 100 de egates in Mr. Addicks's convention twenty ee were chosen by irregular and disho orable means. They were from the city of Wilmington, and having been elected through bribery, he contended that the were not fit representatives of the people of that city. "As between Republicans, continued Mr. Higgins, "this might not be proper matter for discussion, but J. Edward icks is no Republican; he is a politic bandit and has no place here nor in an other decent political society." As proof of this assertion he charged Addicks with de ator, a contest which he had prosecute into the Senate itself by cons nocrats and Populists in that body. N Addicks had no more rights here would have either Senator Hill, Senate forman, Senator Vest or any other Den Mr. Higgins was followed by Mr. West Addicks was consumed by ambition to b United States Senator—an office for which Mr. Hastings declared Addicks had not on qualification. He also charged Mr. Addick with having defeated the election of a Re blican Senator from Delaware. Dr. G. R. Layton spoke for Mr. Addie precating the "washing of dirty lin before the committee. He asserted that the State had been hopelessly Democratic unt 1889, when Mr. Addicks came to the rescu

furnishing financial means for de he Democrats. It was through this assis ance that Mr. Higgins had been elected the Senate. It was therefore an im nence on the part of Mr. Higgins to speak as he had spoken. Mr. Addicks was not taken into politics until 1892, when Mr. Higgins, refusing to assist in having the poll tax of delinquent Republicans paid so as to allow them to vote. Mr. Addicks was apealed to to assist in this work. This step nad not been taken until Mr. Higgins was clined, telling them to go elsewhere for assistance—that the United States Senate

A BRIEF COLLOQUY. Dr. Layton contended for the regularity of the convention by which the Addicks delegation was chosen, asserting that the

'a delegate here who dares go home an face his constituents."

"We have," interposed Mr. Higgins, "Who?" asked the Doctor. Mr. Swayne True; an office-holder, chosen upon Mr.

"Yes, and you would like to have been,"

exclaimed Mr. Higgins, closing the dia-Mr. Addicks, speaking for himself, said he had been a Republican since the days of Lincoln, for whom he had voted, and that he had been a Repub Delaware for nineteen years. "I made Anthony Higgins Senator and I whipped him; hence these tears," exclaimed Mr. Addicks. He had, he said, become tired of the sneers cast upon him and undertaken to make an appeal to the people to be elected dele-gate to the national convention, intending, if defeated, to retire from politics. He had succeeded and was here to appeal to have Replying, Mr. Higgins denied that Addicks had had anything to do with his election and declared that he had never

heard of him until the day after the tion, when Addicks announced himse a candidate for the Senate. "Before that time," he said, "I had never heard nor seen hoof nor hide of him, and he comes here, the moral idiot that he is, to make an appeal to you, the elect of the great Republican party, to sustain him. He asserted that Addicks had elected the delegates to the convention by open fraud and bribery. "He was bound to beat me," exclaimed Mr. Higgins,
"Two to one," Mr. Addicks interrupted

quiries from the committee that the Addicks convention was regularly called and convened, but said it was irregular in its roceedings. He said also that his convention was a bolting convention. Asked a member of the committee how he coul reconcile his claims to this admitted state of affairs, he replied that "Fraud vitiates all things," hence the Rep tee could afford to take it up The committee then went into executive session, and several members of the com mittee made brief remarks. Senator Thurston rehearsed the part Addicks had taken in defeating Mr. Dupont in secur ing a seat in the Senate, saying he would not vote for Addicks if convinced that the presidency depended upon Addicks's suc-cess. Mr. Wilson, member of the commit-tee from Delaware, appealed to the con-vention to rigorously rebuke the bribery vention to rigorously rebuke the bribe and corruption which had been practic in the State. Mr. Thurston replied that he would vote against seating the delega-tion in the convention, but his opposition here was directed against Addicks, who had branded himself as a traitor to the Republican party. Mr. Yerkes, of Kentucky, supported Mr. Thurston, calling attention to the fact that no denial had been made by Addicks of the charge of bribery.

Mr. Sutherland appealed for the exercise of soher judgment. He thought it a grave matter for the Rej tion to undertake to go behind the verdic uri, made the point that the co tee was in no sense a part of the co tion, and said that while he agreed with all that Mr. Thurston had said, he Mr. Addicks was not entitled to a seat in

Senator Carey moved to amend by tem-Many motions were made and amendment and substitutes offered only to be with-drawn and then offered in different shape, Half the members of the committee made speeches, and all of them spoke earnestly, some of them vehemently. Senator Carey's amendment temporarily seating the Higstitute. The motion was lost-10 to 39 Mr. Evans's motion was amended so as to read: "The committee declines to seat the matter of the representation from the State of Delaware to the convention."
Mr. Sutherland moved to amend by making the resolution declare that "the committee declines to seat either delegation, etc. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted

by a vote of 41 to 9. THE ARIZONA CASES. The Arizona contest was next considered. The contestants in this case were M. H. McCord, H. J. Cleveland, J. M. Ford, C. W. Wright, C. H. Akers and J. W. Dorrington, and the contestees William Christy. J. T. Stoddard, Burt Dunlap, R. H. Cameron, J. L. Mahoney and J. S. Zabriskie. The contestees are for McKinley, while the contestants are for various other andidates, including Allison, Reed Morton. Judge Thompson made a b statement for the McCord delegation was followed by Mr. Stoddard for Christy delegates. Mr. Stoddard claimed that his delegation was the regular one, that the other delegation was chosen by a bolting convention, composed of twenty-seven half votes and one full vote and that ten of these remained after the bolt to take part in the regular convention. Gen. C. W. Wright spoke for the contest-ants, claiming that the seats of more than a quorum of the convention were contested and that therefore the convention was not had left the convention because an adournment to arrange the differences was refused. He asserted that his convention intained seventy delegates, a majority the convention. He believed that 90 per cent. of the voters of the Territory were on the side he represented. He said it was the understanding that the convention had there was great surprise when it was learned that some had remained and selectlegates to the St. Louis The committee voted to award a half ear to the two delegations. The contest of Benjamin Walker, a Reed man, against Douglass Smith, for McKinley, for one of the seats from the Fifth Alabama district

ered. At 11:45 p. m. the committee ad-journed until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

was taken up and decided in favor o

mith. This case had been passed when he other Alabama contests were consid-

CHANGE OF REPRESENTATION. Mr. Payne Proposes a Plan That Would Give Indiana Fifty Votes. ST. LOUIS, June 12.-National committeeman Payne will press his resolution for convention. He wants the national committee to recommend to the convention the

mmend to the convention that hereafter the basis of representation from the gates at large and one additional delegate or each seven thousand votes or majority fraction thereof, cast in each State as well as because of the events of the Republican electoral ticket at the last ing election, and that each Territory and the District of Columbia be entitled to six delegates. On the basis of the votes cast at

the election of

1894 the representation

9	representation in the present conv	ention
9	States. Preser	t. Ne
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ĕ	Arkansas16	
g	California 18	
ą	Colorado 8	10000
3	Connecticut12	2 300
a	Delaware 6	0.00
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۹	Georgia	1000
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6	Illinois	
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3	Rhode Island 8	
	South Carolina18	
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The scenes through which the national committee has passed during the few days in considering contests will probably influence the committeemen to favorably consider Mr. Payne's resolution.

Eleven years ago Arthur W. Platt, an attendant at the State Lunatic Asylum, in Lexington, Ky., shot and killed Jesse Tyree, a patient, and escaped. In May last he was arrested in Oxford, England, charged with subhery. While in [61] then hered